THE EXECUTIONS AT CHARLESTOWN.

Beld but Unsuccessful Attempt of Cook and Coppie to Escape.

Impressive Religious Services in the Prisoners' Cells.

THE MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

Immense Concourse of Spectators to

Witness the Executions.

Firm Demeanor of the Culprits on the Scaffold.

Hanging of Green, Copeland, Cook and Coppie,

Shields Green and John Copeland, black men, and John E. Cook and Edwin Coppie, white men, were hanged at Charlestown, Va., yesterday. Below we give an ac-count of the attempted escape of Cook and Coppie, and Bull particulars of the executions.

Our Charlestown Correspondence.
CHARLESTOWN, Va., Dec. 14, 1859.
Proting Interview Between Gook and his Sisters—The Parting—Disposition of the Bodies after Execution—John Brown Admitted that an Attempt to Rescue Him was in Embanglation—Letters of Omdolence Received by Gook and the Other Prisoners—The Delivery of Brown's Body to his Wife—Letter from Wells J. Hawks—Ortificates of the Wife—Letter from Wells J. Hawks—Ortificates of the Genuinemets of John Brown's Comments on Beecher's Bermon—Man Shot at Martinsburg, &c.

y Mr. Voorhies, Mrs. Crowley and Mrs. Stanton, sisters (Cock, and Miss Hughes, a cousin of Cock's wife, created rect interest, and was the theme of various comments. It half past two o'clock Mrs. Crowley and Mrs. Stanton, secreted by Governor Willard, visited the jail and were dentited to see Cook. Shoriff Campbell accompated them to the room. He informs me that never a his life has he witnessed such a deeply affecting and sinful scene. When Captain Avis, the jailor, opened the cor of the cell, Mrs. Crowley rushed into the cell, creaming, "Brother! oh, brother! I never thought or expected to see you thus," throwing herself in his arms as sobbing hysterically for many minutes. Captain Avis ays he could not stand it, and had to leave the cell. It was the duty of Sheriff Campbell to remain and be a witays he could not stand it, and had to leave the cell. It was the duty of Sheriff Campbell to remain and be a witcess to the distressing interview, and it required all the pritiade of which he is possessed to keep from shedding cars. When the time for parting came—they resalised with Cook about three hours—Captain Avis and to the door to let them out. He interns me that the scene was now really and truly heartrending; such a picture of woe and excreme sorrow he has never seen. After Governor Willard and taken final leave of Cook he rushed from the cell, these himself upon Capt. Avis, clung to him for support wew himself upon Capt. Avis, clung to him for support d wept and sobbed for many minutes. Last evening, set half-past eight, Governor W. and those accompanymost marked kindness and respect, and every attention shown them. Our worthy Mayor, Thos. C. Green, invited Mrs. Crowley, Mrs. Stanton and Miss Hughes to make his house their home whilst they remained. His kind invita-tion would have been accepted but for the short time they

papers of the place. The two negroes, Copeland and Green, will be hung at a quarter to twelve; the white men, Gook and Coppie, will then be immediately taken out and hung; so that by one o'clock of the 16th, the eident to the circumstances. The bodies of Cook and Sopple will be, by direction of Governor Willard, forwardsurgeons for such disposal as they may deem necessary.

A few words in relation to the rescue of Brown. I am informed by one of the jail guard that, in a conversation

I promised in my previous letter to sand you Stevens' criticate that he naw Brown write his comments on sector's Harper's Perry Sermon, delivered by him Octor 30, 1859, in Broadlyn, and published in the Spritual legesty and Firstite Frencher of November 12, 1859, of afterwards published in the Harally with the notes, ow, then, let the Independent deny the genuinences or unfulness of the printed report. I also send you Capt. vis' certificate about the mane:—

I hesoby certify that Captain Brown wrete, with his own hand, comments upon H. W. Beecher's sermon, published in the Spiritual Telegraph.

W. W. H. GALLAHER, witness.

r. E. Willer, Willer, Grammerows, Dec. 10, 1829. hely certify that W. W. B. Gallaher sent to Captain John a copy of some new busper, wiffs a request that help of some new busper, wiffs a request that the some new to be a copy of some new busper, wiffs a request that the some distribution of the comments where the Bescher; that Capt. Rewen did make comments where is, in his own handwriting, upon the margin, and other places of said paper. as Beacher the comment of the commen

is my presence.

J. W. Gallaums, Jall & uard.

JOHN AVIS, Jallor.

Jou an account.

A man named McCleary, at Marticeburg, Va., was shot on Monday night by a sendinel. The wound is not considered mortal, and it is hoped he will recover. This is, I believe, the first case of any one being abot by a sentinel. It was McCleary's fault; for, instead of halting when halled, he turned and attempted to escape by running, whereupon he was fired at and wounded. The wound is in the fieshy part of the left hip, ranging downwards. The physicians probed the wound, but could not find the ball.

Our Special Charlestown Despatch. IE EXECUTION OF THE MESSES, GREEN AND COPP-LAND.

Charlemown, Va., Dec. 16, 1859.
Shields Green and John Copeland have just paid the ferfeit of their lives. The crowd in the town is very great, and the execution was witnessed by an immense

and at seven minutes to eleven o'clock the procession made its appearance. It arrived at the scaffold a five minutes past eleven. The prisoners were in a cart, in which were also the Sheriff and Jailor. They mounted in which were also the Sheriff and Jailor. They mounted the scaffold with a firm step. The prisoners had the caps placed over their heads by the Sheriff, and after appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. North, of the Presbylarian church, they were launched into eternity. Before the rope was cut Green was heard to offer up a fervent prayer, but Copeland was not heard to pray. Green's neck was broken, and he died without a struggle. Copeland writhed in violent contortions for several

ministers stood upon the scaffeld—Messrs. Waugh, North and Lerh, to whom the prisoners bade farewell, and said they hoped to meet them in heaven. The bodies will be placed in the jail for interment to-

At ten minutes to one o'clock Coppie and Cook were hung. They died almost instantly, the rope having been adjusted by a surgeon so as to insure a speedy and less painful death.

his cell and on the gallows. Copple took the matter very quietly and composedly, and scarcely seemed to realize his awful situation.

After the caps and ropes were adjusted and they had taken their places on the drop, Coppie said, "Good bye, John." Cock replied, "Where is Ed's hand?" They shook hands, Coppie saying, "God bless you," and Cook replied "Good bye, all."

rating all connected with the jail in regard to their escape. It was believed he secured aid and assistance from his

Cook's body has been sent on to New York by Adams' Express. Copple's body has been forwarded to his friends in Iowa.

commended, and it is admitted by all that but for the sentry placed on the outside of the jail Cook and Coppie would have escaped. As it is they have met their fate,

ORANIMETOWN, Va., Dec. 16, 1869.
We have had an exciting time during the twenty-four nours which have just closed with the execution of four prisoners. In order to a correct understanding of what has transpired, a succinct narrative of the events since yesterday morning is given below:-

Throughout the day yesterday, there was a great influ Throughout the day yesterday, there was a great influx of strangers and citizens of the country, who were flocking in to witness the last act of the Harper's Ferry tragedy. The latter came thus early, fearing that they might be detained at the outposts, as was the case on the day of the execution of Brown. The clouds, which early in the merning darkened the horizon soon dispersed, and the sun cases out in musual brilliancy for a December morning. As the hours advanced, groups were seen on the sun cases of the surpress discussing the all absorbing topic of the approaching execution.

In the afternoon trains of cars from Winchester and Rappar's Kerry brought larger numbers of persons, includ-

Harper's Ferry brought large numbers of persons, includ-ing a delegation of newspaper reporters from the North-ern cities. The vigilance at the depot on the arrival of the trains was not so stringent as on the occasion of the enced in getting into the town, although the dails was not so light in obtaining accommodation.

Shortly after the arrival of the train in the aftern took place. The spot selected for the parade was the imthe gallows for the execution of the remaining prisoners was being erected. The companies were drilled in four battalions. The whole were under command of Colonel Weiserger, of the Petersburg regiment, Lieutenant Israel Green, of the United States Marines, acting as Adjutant. The troops went through their evolutions with great skill, and were reviewed by General Taliaferro, who was on the ground in full dress, mounted on a spirited charger. Everything conspired to make the display a grand one. The bright bayonets and gay uniforms of the soldiers combined to perfect the picture. A very large crowd was in attendance, amongst whom was a large number of ladies, who occupied their whom was a large number of ladies, who occupied their handsome equipages to the east of the line. During the time of parade, a handsome company of horse entered the town. They came from Middlebury, Loudon county, and are under command of Captain Carter.

THE PRISONERS TESTERDAY—THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES, ETC.

The prisoners were visited yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Nassau, Rev. Mr. Dutton and Rev. Mr. North, of the Presbyterian church, and Rev. Beverly Waugh, of the Methodist Episcopal church. The services in the cells were of an interesting and solemn character, and were participated in by all the condemed men, though it is now participated in oy an title consenies that Cook and Copple, st least, were playing possum, as their minds must have been fixed on hopes of life and liberty, rather than on death and eterany, at the time they were making outward protestations of resignation. They all gave unqualified as-sent to the convictions of religious truth, and each expressed hope of salvation in the world to come. Cook and Gop-ple were loudest in professions of change of heart, and in the hope of Divine forgiveness. They freely admitted their guilt, and acknowledged their doom a just one, and their guilt, and acknowledged their doom a just one, and that in the main they have been treated with the utmost kindness by all, though they thought some of the witnesses were rather harsh in their testimony. The ministers imagined they discovered a decidely favorable change in the conduct of Cook since his interview with his sisters. Up to that time his calmness and bravery were regarded as proceeding from a bravery were regarded as proceeding from a lack of feeling, and, on leaving him yesterday afternoon, they reported that he had been led to seek forgiveness for his sins as the only hope of salvation; and that Copple was also equally in carnest in his protestations of religious convictions and hopes of forgiveness, all of which was undoubtedly intended to hoodwink their project of escape.

the Rev. N. Green North, at the request of the prisoner, as also of Governors Wise and Willard.

as also of Governors Wise and Willard.

Rev. Mr. North was present at an interview between Coppie and Mr. Butler, a Quaker gentleman from Ohio, who raised the prisoner. He describes the interview as an affecting one, and speaks highly of Mr. Butler's Christian deportment and advice to the prisoner. Mr. Butler says that Coppie was a trusty but very wilful boy. An uncle of Coppie, of the same name, from Ohio, his father's brother, visited him also yesterday, the interview lasting over an hour. He seemed in much distress at the sad fate which awaited his relative.

This was the condition of the town, prisoners and military up to seven o'clock last evening. All apprehensions

This was the condition of the town, prisoners and military up to seven o'clock last evening. All apprehensions of an intended receive had long since been banished, and nothing was thought of but the approaching execution, whilst the everflowing throng of strangers were hunting quarters for the night. The barrooms were all crowded with people discussing the resignation of the prisoners to their fate, and so firmly had this conviction setted in the public mind that inilitary suty was regarded as a bore, and the finale of the tragedy regarded as almost approached.

The supper table of the Carter House was crowded for he fifth or sixth time, and all was moving on calmly and saletly up to eight o'clock, when an alarm was given and he whole town thrown into a state of commotion by an

THE ATTEMPTED BECAPE OF COOK AND COPPIE. town was thrown into commotion by the report of a rifle under the wall of the jail, followed by several other shots from the vicinity of the guard house in close proximity to the jail. The military were called to arms, and the excitement was intense beyond anything that has yet occurred during our ever memorathat the prisoners had overpowered their guards and made their escape, and then that an attack had been

quarter past eight o'clock he observed a man on the jai wall. He challenged him, and, receiving no answer fired at him. Another head was also seen above the wall mined to jump down, but the sentinel declared his inten-tion of impaling him on his bayonet, and he then re-treated into the jail yard with Copple, and both gave

over and throttled the guard he would have made his escape. The Shenandoah Mountains are within ten minutes run of the jail wall, and had he reached them, with his thorough knowledge of the mountains, his arrest would have been difficult, especially as but few of the military could have followed him during the night.

They had succeeded after two weeks labor, whenever alone, and at night, when the bed clothing muffled the seund of the saw which they had made out of an old Barlow knife, in cutting through their iron shackies, so that they could pry them off at any moment they should have their other work completed. They had also made a sort of a chizel out of an old bed acrew, with which they succeeded, as opportunity would acrew, with which they succeeded, as opportunity would screw, with which they succeeded, as opportunity would offer, in removing the plaster from the wall, and then brick after brick, until a space sufficient for them to pass through was opened all to the removal of the outer brick.

The part of the wall on which they operated was in the rear of the bed on which they slept, and the bed, being pushed against the wall, completely hid their work from view. The bricks they took out were concealed in the drum of a store, and the dirt and plaster removed in the shackles their access to the yard was quite easy. Here however, there was a smooth brick wall about fifteen feel high to scale. This difficulty was, however, soon over-

prisoners. His answer directed that the military should immediately take possession of the interior of the jail, and guard the prisoners until they were executed.

Sheriff Campbell and Captain Avis are of course much chagrined at this attempt of the prisoners, especially as they had resisted all interference of the military with the interior describine of the jail. The prisoners were shrewd and cunning fellows, and were uncoursery without any secomptoes in their indertakings. Their friends, who were still here, were also fearful that they might be suspected of knowledge of their

the attempted escape of Cook and Coppie. It was said that Cook refused to tell how he came by the knife, and also that he had the countersign the sentinels. This, however, needs confirmation, and is hardly reliable. Much indignation was expressed by some of the headstrong in reference to the officials of the jail, but a large majority of our citizens express confidence

room was on the second story. Cook, after his capture, said to a gentleman that they had done the best they could; that life was as sweet to them as to any one else, and that they had planned it for ten days. They had set down Tuesday night for the attempt, but it was de-ferred on account of not wishing to compromise Governor

Willard, who was in town that night.

The general impression is that if they had waited till midnight or later they might have reached the mountain. But it is presumed they were fearful of being watched during the night, or desired to have as much as possible of the darkness to gain a good distance before daylight would allow a general pursuit.

THE EXECUTIONS.

CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 16, 1869.
At daybreak this morning the reveille was sounded fro

the various barracks, announcing the dawn of the day of execution, and soon the whele community was astir. The anxiety to learn a true version of the events of last night caused the streets to be thronged with people at an early hour. The military, most of whom had been on duty al night, or sleeping on their arms, looked less fit for the active dutice of the day than was anticipated at the time active author of the day into weather was bright and beau-tiful, and much milder than for several preceding days. At nine o'clock the entire military force in attendance was formed on Main street, and the officers reported

ready for duty at headquarters. Those companies de-tailed for field duty around the gallows immediately took up the line of march, and at half past nine o'clock were front of the jail, awaiting orders.

THE EXECUTION OF COPELAND AND GREEN. THE EXECUTION OF COPELAND AND GREEN.

At half-past ten o'clock General Talllaferro, with his staff, numbering about twenty-five officers, having given orders to prepare the two negro prisoners, Shields Green and John Copeland, for execution, took their departure to join the main body of the troops on the field.

The military then formed in a hollow square around the jaff, and an open wagon containing the coffins of the prisoners drew up in front, with a carriage to convey Sheriff Campbell and his deputies.

Campbell and his deputies.

The crowd, of citizens and strangers was very greater. The crowd of citizens and strangers was very great—
at least five times as numerous as on the occasion of
Brown's execution—most of whom were already on the
field, whilst others wotted to see the prisoners come out,
The religious ceremonies in the cell of the prisoners
were very impressive, and were conducted by Rev. Mr.
North, of the Presbyterian, and Rev. Henry Waugh, of
the Methodist Episcopal church.

At a quarter before alevan c'clock, the prisoners, accurate the the Cheff and Day Mr.

alowly forward towards the vehicle in waiting for them. They seemed downcast, and wore none of that calm and cheerful spirit evineed by Brewn under similar circumstances. They were halped into the wagon, and took their seats on their coffins, without scarcely looking to the right or left. The escort new commenced to move, and the wagon was closely flanked on either side by a company of rifemen, marching in double file, lock step.

At seven minutes before 11 o'clock the procession entered the field occupied by the military, and the prisoners cast a shuddering glands towards the gallows, erected on the rising ground in its centre. In two minutes more the wagon stopped at the foot of the gallows, and whilst the prisoners were slighting the companies forming the escort moved off to the positional assigned them on the field.

fall. The motion of his body was very slight. Copeland seemed to suffer very much, and his body writhed in vio

back to jail. They will be interred to morrow on the spot where the gallows stands, but there is a party of medical

The priseners conversed en a variety of subjects this morning. Cook said to a gentlemen who addressed him, that he fully believed slavery to be a sin, and that it would be abeliahed in Virginia in less than ten years, and would be abblished in Virginia in less than ien years, and that by the people of Virginia. He was prepared to die in such a cause, and thought be had done nothing to regret, so far as principle was concerned. Coppie said that he feared the affair was not ended yot; that they had friends North who would not rest satisfied, he feared, till they had been avouged. He hoped, however, that the affair would end here forever.

Previous to their departure for the scaffold, the prise Previous to their departure for the scaffold, the prisoners were engaged in the entrance washing their feet and putting on their under clothing. Cautain Avis said that if they had anything to say they could say it then, in the presence of fifteen or twenty persons. Cook replied that "the was grateful, indeed, for the kindness shown him by Sheriff Campbell, the jailor, and the guards." To the Bey. Messus. Waugh, North, Littell, Leach, and the other ministers who had manifested such interest in his welfare, and Messrs. Joseph F. Biessing and John J. Cocke, as well as the citizens gene-rally for their kindness to him, he was very grateful. At this point Copple looked up and said, "Them's my sentiments, too, gentlemen." Cook then gave directions in regard to one or two articles—one, a from friends, not the dread of death, that moves us."
On the way down stairs they were allowed to advance to the cell of Stevens and Hazlitt, and bid them farewell. They shook hands cordially, and Cock said to Biavens, "My friend, good bye." Stevens replied, "Geed bye, cheer up; give my love to my friends in the other world." Coppie also made a remark to Stevens, which was unheard by the crowd; but Stevens replied, "Never mind." Both then shook names with Haslitt, and hade him "Good by," but did not call him by name. On emerging from the self-color recognised several gentlemen, and bowed

politely.

When called upon by the Sheriff, they stood calm and quietly whilst their arms were being pinioned, and after bidding farewell to the guards at the jail, were helped into the wagon, and took seats on their coffins. Their appearance was rather of hopeless despair than of resignation, and they seemed to take but little notice of anything as the procession slowly moved on to the field of death.
On approaching the scaffold Cook shook hands with

After the caps had been placed on their heads, Coppie turned towards Cook and stretched forth his hand as far as possible. At the same time Cook said, "Stop a minute; where is Edward's hand?" They then shook hands cordially, and Cook said, "God bless you." The calm and collected manner of both was very marked.

fore one o'clock, and the prisoners ascended the scaffold by Captain Brown. A brief prayer was offered up by one of the clergymen, the rope was adjusted, the cap drawn and both were launched into eternity, in seven minutes after they ascended the gallows.

ness, saying nothing, with the exception of bidding farewell to the ministers and Sheriff. After the rope was adjusted, Cook exclaimed, "Be quick—as quick as possible?" which was also repeated by Coppie.

After hanging for about half an hour, both bodies were taken down and placed in black walnut coming prepared

for them. That of Cook was placed in a poplar box, labelled and directed as follows:—"Ashbell P. Willard of Adams' express." Coppie's body was placed in a similar box, to be forwarded to his mother, in Iowa.

REQUEST TO GOV. WISE TO GET THE BODIES OF THE COLORED MEN. The following letter has been sent to Gov. Wise by a committee representing the wishes of a meeting of colored persons recently held in Philadelphia:—

ent. We need not sir, argue to you, with your keen sense of the mastly of the human heart, and of the pure, undying love

Williamsburg City News. Williamsburg City News.

Alleged Anderson et a Young Gill for Neparious
Purrosss.—Yesterday afternoon William H. Mace, a married man, engaged in business in New York city, was arrested and taken before Justice Ryder, on a charge of
abducting Delia A. Cook, a young girl of nixteen years of
age, and enticing her into a house of alleged disrepute in
New York. The young girl resided with her mother, a
widew lady, in the Eighteenth ward, and some months
since formed the acquaintance of Mace, who visited her
several times, and finally, upon the 30th of November, as
is alleged, took her from her home to the house in New she was found by the officer and conveyed to her mother' residence. The case came up for examination yesterday when, on the part of complainant, it was stated that the young lady was too sick to appear in court. A counsel appeared for the defendant, who moved for his discharge, inasmuch as the complaint was defective, the mother preferring the charge instead of her danghter, and no proper preofs had been presented of the incapacity of the young lady from attending as a winess. The Court decided to hold the defendant until he could examine into the case and accordingly adjourned the hearing until this after noon. The mother says that her daughter has been the subject of the aris of the defendant and a friend of his, until finally they got her away from home, and for two weeks she was ignorant of her whereabout. She at leat learned where she was, and after much trouble succeeded in regaining her child.

The ALIEGEO SHOPLIPPERS DECEARGED.—Lena Klein-

and Jacob Adrian, who were arrested by the police of the Fifth precinct, on Wednesday, en a charge of shoplifting, were discharged yesterday by Justice Fox. The goods which were found in their house, 15 Fillmore place, E. D., were none of them identified, although several parties who had lost similar goods visited the police station for the purpose. The goods have been returned to the aleged theves. Joseph White, the boy whose arrest ied to the detection of the other parties, was committed for sentence on a charge of stealing a piece of cioth from a store in Grand street.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD EXTENSION.—The extension of the Long Island Railroad to Hunter's Point will not be completed by the lat of February, 1860, as was antici-pated. The work of grading is more than half done from Winfield to Jamaics, and ground was broken on the section from Hunter's Point to Winfield on Wodnesday. It will be pushed enward as rapidly as possible through the winter.

THE SIXTH WARD SHOOTING AFFRAY.—The investigation the case of James Murray, who was shot with a pisto street, on Sunday night last, was resumed before Coroner Horton and a jury yesterday afternoon. The first witness called was Michael Cochran, who resides at 76 Centre street, New York. The substance of his testimony was that he came to Brooklyn on Sunday evening with decessey's alley; staid there till 11% o'clock and we when they got to Kelsey's alloy, they saw the prisoner and two other Frenchmen walking along peaceably toward them; Murray and Quigley were on one side of the street and he on the other; witness saw a boy coming after the Frenchmen, and when near Quigley, threw a tone which did not strike any one; the Frenchman turned round and spoke to Murray in French; Murray said, 'Halloa' old man; what's the matter with you?' the next thing witness heard was the report of the pistol; he saw no clinching. Foliceman Johnson, who accompanied Murray to the hospital, testifies that Quigley was under the influence of liquor at the time. Frederick Abraham testified that he keeps a store in Atlantic street; saw the witness Cochran at the Wall street ferry three or four weeks ago with two other men; winess passed them, when one remarked, "Let us knock the Dutchman down;" winces turned round and said, "Gentlemen, I have done nothing against you;" Gobran then came up, and saying, "Don't you know me," struck witness a blow. The winces (Cochran) was committed by the Coroner to await further inquiry, when the inquest was adjourned till Bonday at two P. M.

Nevina street, in which he was employed. Joseph Goldmark, the proprietor of the establishment, testified that he employed deceased as a chemist; had served in that capacity for about two years; his business was to prepare materials for percussion powder, and to mix them; the materials used are nitre, antimony, polash—comestimes charocal and foliminate of quickniver; they are always mixed in a wet state as a pasts, when no explosion can occur; the shop where those materials were mixed and prepared was a small wooden building about 16 by 80 feet, small latend in Gowanus Creek, about 800 was partitioned with boards, which were covered with mixed powder with the main building twenty minutes before the explosion, and took a pail of hot water, probably to thaw out some of the mixed powder which was frozen. It is supposed that deceased was prying out some of the mixed powder with a piece of fron, thereby causing friction, and the explosion occurred in consequence. There was only about six pounds of the mixture in the shop. A verdict of socidental death was rendered.

Kines County Supremes Count—General Texas.—The ca-

KINGS COUNTY SUFFICE COUNTY-GRANKAL TRAM.—The calendar for to-day, Saturday, embraces No. 34 to 117 inclusive, excepting causes heretofore stricken off. Brooklyn 42, 53, 54, 55, 56, 67, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66.

FOUND DRAD—SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.—Robert Logan, an Irish sailor, about fifty years of age, was found dead in ap alleyway at 287 Front street, about daylight yesterm ap alley way at 287 Front street, about daylight yester-day morning, under circumstances which induced the po-lice to believe that foul play had been used in the pre-mises. Deceased's left leg was broken near the ankle joint, the bones protruding through the flesh and severing several of the small blood vessels. His eyebrow, check-bone and nose were bruised, as if by falling against the flagging or other flat surface. Beside deceased were his boots, which had evidently been taken off after the fracture of the leg, as the left one was lined with a thick coating of blood. About thirty feet from the spot where coating of blood. About thirty feet from the spot whe the corpse was found was a large clot of blood, I whether it proceeded from deceased or not could not accertained. Coroner Schirmer investigated the othoroughly, but was unable to find any clue to imanner in which the injuries had been received. Thost mortem examination, made by Dr. Geo. B. Bout went to show that death was caused by compression the brain from injuries to the head. There were no ternal marks of violence about the head, save those or the cycbrow, cheekbone, &c., so compression of the about the death was caused by those injuring the compression of the same of the cycbrow of the pain is supposed to have been caused by those injuring occurred the neighborhood that night was clicited, neither was shown that any motive existed for injuring decease. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death by compress of the brain from a clot of blood, the result of injur to the head; but how and in what manner said injur were received the jury are unable to determine." I ceased was formerly a seaman on beard the ship victor plying between this port and Liverpool, and also serv some years in the United States Navy.

some years in the United States Navy.

Personal Intelligence.

Mr. G. P. Bergen, for some time past connected with the measagement of the Long Island Railroad, has received the appointment of General Superintendent of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad. Mr. Bergen will proceed South in a few days for the seat of his labors.

Minister Yancey, on his return from South Ames was made the bearer of a magnificent present from Gen. Urquira, President of the Arguntine Confederation, to the Hon. Jaz. B. Bowin, of Mo., who was for some time the guest of Gen. U. on his return from Faraguay, and evidently won his kind regards. R consists of a massive gold smulf box, chased more exquisitely with carved ornaments than any jewelry we ever before saw. Around the jim of the top are set forty-two large brilliants (diamonds), and upon raised (carved) initials of the recipent—J. B. B.—are set fifty-one smaller diamonds, couring them entirely. The bex bears several inscriptions. On the inside of the lid, "En recircide de aministal, vaprecio, Justo Jose de Urquira," over the initials before referred to, the words, "Al outdano Americano, James B. Bowlin." On one end, "To de Februra, 1859," and on the other end the words, "San Jose, 28 de Februra, 1859," and on the other end the words, "San Jose, 28 de Februra, 1859," and on the other end the words, "San Jose, 28 de Februra, 1859," and on the other end the words, "San Jose, 28 de Februra, 1859," and on the other end the words, "San Jose, 28 de Februra, 1859," and on the other end the words, "San Jose, 28 de Februra, 1859," and on the other end the words, "San Jose, 28 de Februra, 1859," and on the other end the words, "San Jose, 28 de Februra, 1859," and on the other end the words, "San Jose, 28 de Februra, 1859," and on the other end the words, "San Jose, 28 de Februra, 1859," and on the other end the words, "San Jose, 28 de Februra, 1859," and on the other end the words, "San Jose, 28 de Februra, 1859," and on the other end the words, "San Jose, 28 de Februra, 1859," and

Unsafe Huildings.

TO THE IDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I wish to contradict a statement which appeared in your valuable journal of yesterday, made by 6. G. Hallook, house agent, in regard to the accident and death at No. 14. Batter street. He wished to free himself from all blame, and to put blame on me, by saying he had leased the houses to me, and thus I should do all repairs. It is tree I have a lease for three years, and have agreed to do repairs of all damages done by me or my tenants during the three years. But I have not agreed to trepair any damages which were done to the buildings before I took damages which were done to the buildings before I took them; and this is plain to be seen, as Mr. Hallock sent his them; and this is plain to be seen, as Mr. Hallock sent his them; and this spain to be seen, as Mr. Hallock sent his them; and this spain to be seen, as Mr. Hallock sent his them; and this repair for be the accident occurred, at his own expense, which he would not have done if it was my duty to do so. The floor where the accident occurred was burned down about eighteen months ago, and never was burned down about eighteen months ago, and never was burned down about eighteen months ago, and never was burned down about eighteen months ago, and never was burned down about eighteen months ago, and never was put in full repair for me since, which was the duty of

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

THREE DAYS LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS

Bombardment of Forts of Morocco by a French Fleet.

THE STATE OF THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

CONSOLS 96 5-8 A 96 3-4.

HAIFAZ (via Truro), Dec. 16, 1856.

The steamship America, from Liverpool on Saturday 3d instant, via Queenstown 4th, arrived at this port a noon te-day, and sailed at 3 P. M. for Boston, where ah will be due on Saturday night.

The news by the America is quite unimportant. The approaching European Congress, and the probab representatives of the various Powers therein, attract public attention almost exclusively.

The London Times strongly urges Lord Palmerston take part in the Congress as the English Pionipotentiary. It was rumored that the first sitting was appointed?

It was rumored that the first sitting was the 5th of January.

The French fleet had destroyed two forts at the m

of the river Tetuan for firing at a French vessel, and subsequently resumed a position of neutrality. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

and there was a good demand.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of cotton for the reek at 51,000 bales, of which 3,500 bales were taken by speculators and 9,000 bales by exporters. All de tions had submitted to a partial decline of one-eighth penny per pound, the market for the week closing. The sales of Friday were 7,000 bales, and on that the market closed quiet but steady at the follo

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The maket was firm at last quoted rates. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market had a declining dency, except corn, which was firm at last quoted ra LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET. HAVRE MARKET.

At Havre cotton had slightly declined, and the mark was dull. Sales of the week 3,500 bales; stock on he 35,000 do. New Orleans tree ordinaire 1121., do. B

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3—P. M. The sales of cotion to-day amount to 5,000 bales, a

Judge Bronson's Card to the Public on

the Union Meeting. The way in which my name has lately been mentioned in some of the public prints, in connection with the arrangements in progress for a great Union meeting in this city on Monday next, renders it proper to say that I did not leave the preliminary gathering at the Latarge House until after the meeting had adjourned; nor have I done anything to throw distrust upon the movement. Events which need not be mentioned had made my sentiments upon sustand questions so widely known that I had no occasion for an opportunity to reassert the destrine which I have always maintained, that the constitution, the laws, and the Judiciary should be respected and sphele, and that the right of each State to regulate its own internal affairs and institutions should be housestly and faithfully maintained and defended. Though it is not improbable that some of the preliminary arrangements might have been improved, I hope and trust that there will be a great and enthusiastic meeting, and that the property of the city and State, without regard to former political associations, will denounce in unmistakable terms the revolutionary sendments which have hirely borne legislimate fruit in the bloody and treasonable attack upon our brethren of Virginia.

RESERVE C. RECINEON. The way in which my name has lately been m

Alleged Extensive Largery By a Clear. W. Jarboe, for many years a clerk in the hat trimming of Messrs. Roberts & Cahill? of Means. Roberts & Cahill, This means are yesterday by policemen Hilliand and reversion of the precinct, on the charge of purcoints ame 5 Mel of goods from his employers. The prisoner, if F all was in the habit of selling the fiber goods to actual Division street for about filteen per cent of the property. Jarboe had been uncer surveillant several months; but his employers did not feel just in causing his arrest until yesterday. The clork, as a the receiver of the stoken property, were brough fore Justice Osborn, and committed to the Ten answer. The police have but little hopes of recovery of the stoken property. The evidence against Just not conclusive by any means, and unless some positive testimeny turns up, he will probably be

The funeral of the wife of P. H. CARET, reporter of the New York press, was attended on Friday by a numerous circle of friends—judges, lawyers, reporters and others onling in their sympathy on the occasion.

"The Shou Broinning to Pinch."—The people of the North are beginning to feel the effects of their commetowards the Fouth. As a sample how the physic is working, the Philadelphia Ledger says that "the workings the Philadelphia Ledger says that "the workings the Philadelphia Ledger says that the workings the property of the property of the working the property of the property of the working property deal of suffering among our merchants and laboring production. A great many of our trades depend won the Southern market; some have suddenly esseed operations for want of orders from the South, and consequently one players have had to discharge their workman. This is particularly trying at this period of the year, and will be still more distressing unless such confidence is reasonable as will enable business to flow naturally and properly is its legitimus channels."